

# Online machine learning with River



Max Halford – 2022 GAIA conference

A yellow circular icon resembling a bomb or a button, positioned on the left side of the slide. It has a yellow outline and a yellow fill. There are five short yellow lines radiating from the top right of the circle, suggesting it is about to explode or is active.

# Online machine learning

# Going big

Either improve the hardware

- GPUs
- Clusters

Either improve the software

- Databases - Snowflake, DuckDB
- Analytics - Arrow, Vaex
- Machine learning - PyTorch, RAPIDS



# Going online

Handle data as it arrives

Computation becomes stateful

Past data doesn't have to be revisited

## Examples

- Databases - Kafka, RedPanda
- Analytics - Materialize, ksqlDB, Flink
- Machine learning - Vowpal Wabbit, River



**VOWPAL WABBIT**

# **Streaming is the frontier...**

**... especially for machine learning**

**But it's not a replacement for batch**

- It **might** make sense for certain use cases
- It **might** help you scale
- It **might** make what you're doing simpler

*I also think it's elegant, but that's a detail*

# Online machine learning

An ML system does two things

- Inference
- Learning

Online ML is about doing this online

- One sample at a time
- Limited memory
- No assumptions about the data



# **Online inference**

Batch models can do it  
Easy to scale  
A lot of available software  
Model selection is challenging

# 💪 **Online learning**

Most models can't learn online  
Online models learn one by one  
No need to revisit past data  
No assumptions about the data



# **Many benefits**

Low memory footprint

Close to reality

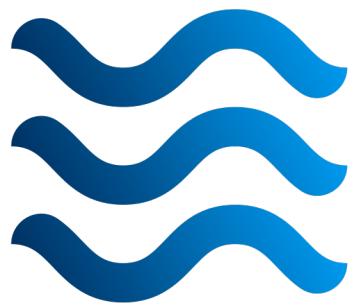
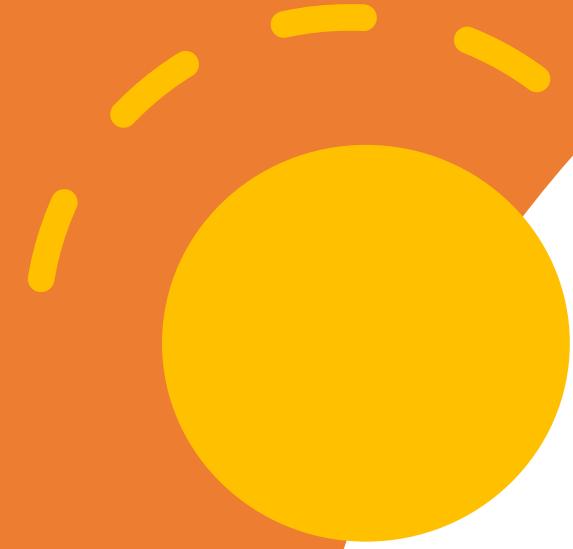
Robust to concept drift

Real-time monitoring

 **And yet,  
online < batch**

- Online models can't do vectorization
- Online models have less capacity
- More batch libraries available
- Online learning less well known
- Lack of convincing online examples

**I decided to do  
something about it!**



River

```
from river import datasets

dataset = datasets.Phishing()

for x, y in dataset:
    continue

print(x)
```

```
{
    'empty_server_form_handler': 0.0,
    'popup_window': 0.0,
    'https': 0.0,
    'request_from_other_domain': 0.0,
    'anchor_from_other_domain': 0.0,
    'is_popular': 0.5,
    'long_url': 1.0,
    'age_of_domain': 1,
    'ip_in_url': 1
}
```

# Datasets

# Training loop

```
from river import datasets
from river import linear_model

model = linear_model.LogisticRegression()
dataset = datasets.Phishing()

for x, y in dataset:
    y_pred = model.predict_proba_one(x)
    model.learn_one(x, y)
```

# Measuring performance

```
from river import datasets
from river import linear_model
from river import metrics

model = linear_model.LogisticRegression()
dataset = datasets.Phishing()
metrics = metrics.Accuracy() + metrics.F1()

for x, y in dataset:
    y_pred = model.predict_proba_one(x)
    metrics.update(y, y_pred)
    model.learn_one(x, y)
```

# Model composition

```
from river import datasets
from river import linear_model
from river import metrics
from river import preprocessing

model = (
    preprocessing.StandardScaler() |
    linear_model.LogisticRegression()
)

dataset = datasets.Phishing()
metrics = metrics.Accuracy() + metrics.F1()

for x, y in dataset:
    y_pred = model.predict_proba_one(x)
    metrics.update(y, y_pred)
    model.learn_one(x, y)
```

# Feature extraction

```
from river import *

features = (
    feature_extraction.Agg(
        on='price',
        by='restaurant',
        how=stats.Mean()
    ) +
    feature_extraction.TFIDF('description') +
    compose.Select('x', 'y', 'z')
)

model = (
    features |
    preprocessing.StandardScaler() |
    linear_model.LogisticRegression()
)
```

# Model selection

```
from river import *

features = (
    feature_extraction.Agg(
        on='price',
        by='restaurant',
        how=stats.Mean()
    ) +
    feature_extraction.TFIDF('description') +
    compose.Select('x', 'y', 'z')
)

models = model_selection.EpsilonGreedyClassifier([
    (
        preprocessing.StandardScaler() |
        linear_model.LogisticRegression()
    ),
    tree.HoeffdingTreeClassifier(),
    naive_bayes.MultinomialNB()
])

pipeline = features | models
```

# Some figures

**25k**

**lines of code**

**2.5k**

**unit tests**

**130**

**estimators**

**3**

**core developers**

**20**

**months old**

# Many modules for many use cases

	Bandits	Ranking	Preprocessing	
<b>Online statistics</b>		Feature extraction	<i>Anomaly detection</i>	<b>Multi-output learning</b>
<b>Random forests</b>	<i>Naive Bayes</i>	Clustering	Time series forecasting	<i>Online metrics</i>
<b>Model selection</b>	Decision trees	<b>LINEAR MODELS</b>	Nearest neighbors	Imbalanced learning
		<b>FACTORIZATION MACHINES</b>		Neural networks

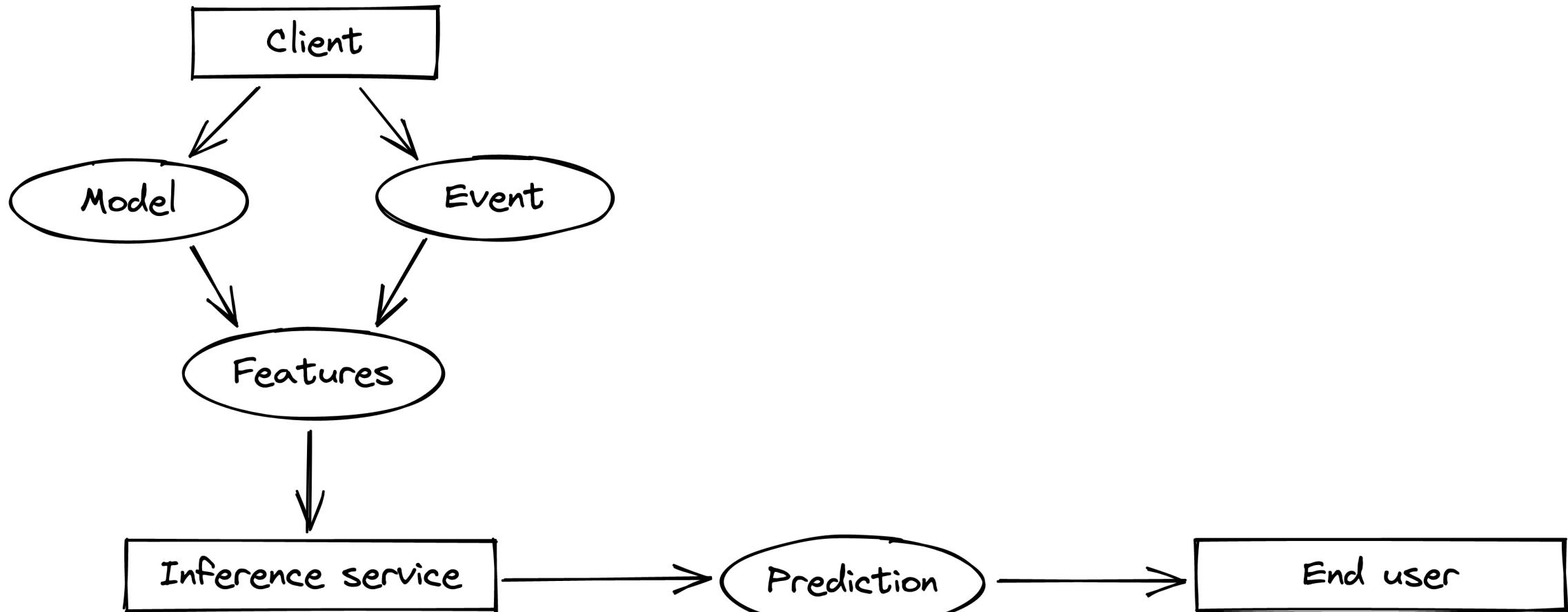
# **Production matters**

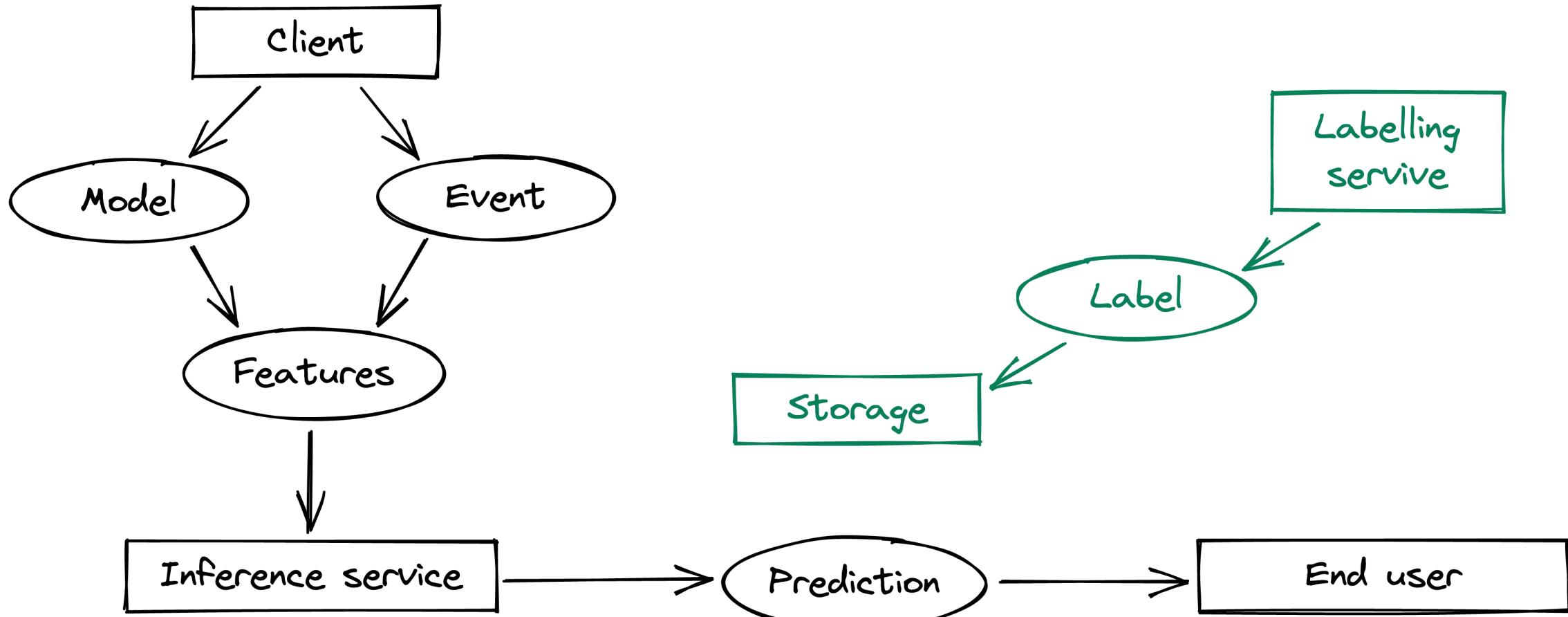
Some companies use River  
No canonical way to deploy  
River is not an MLOps tool  
Gap in the ecosystem

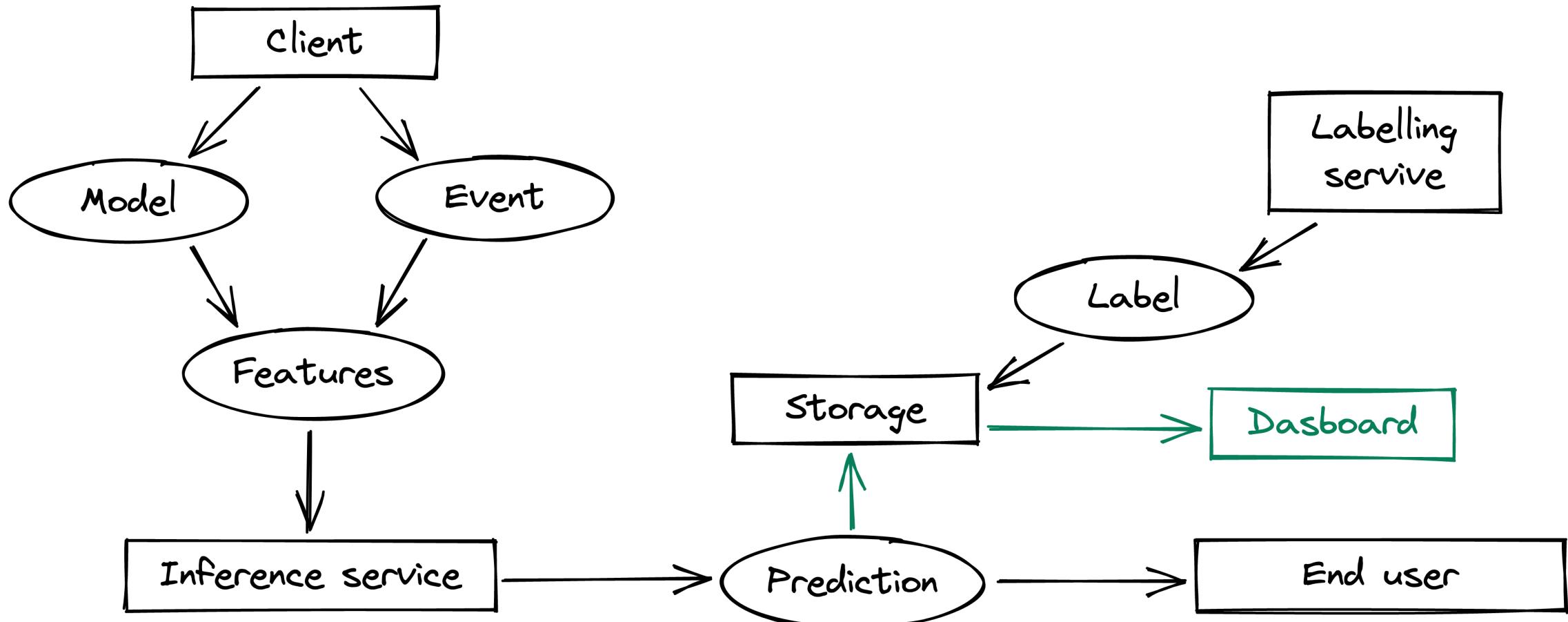
**I decided to do  
something about it!  
(again)**

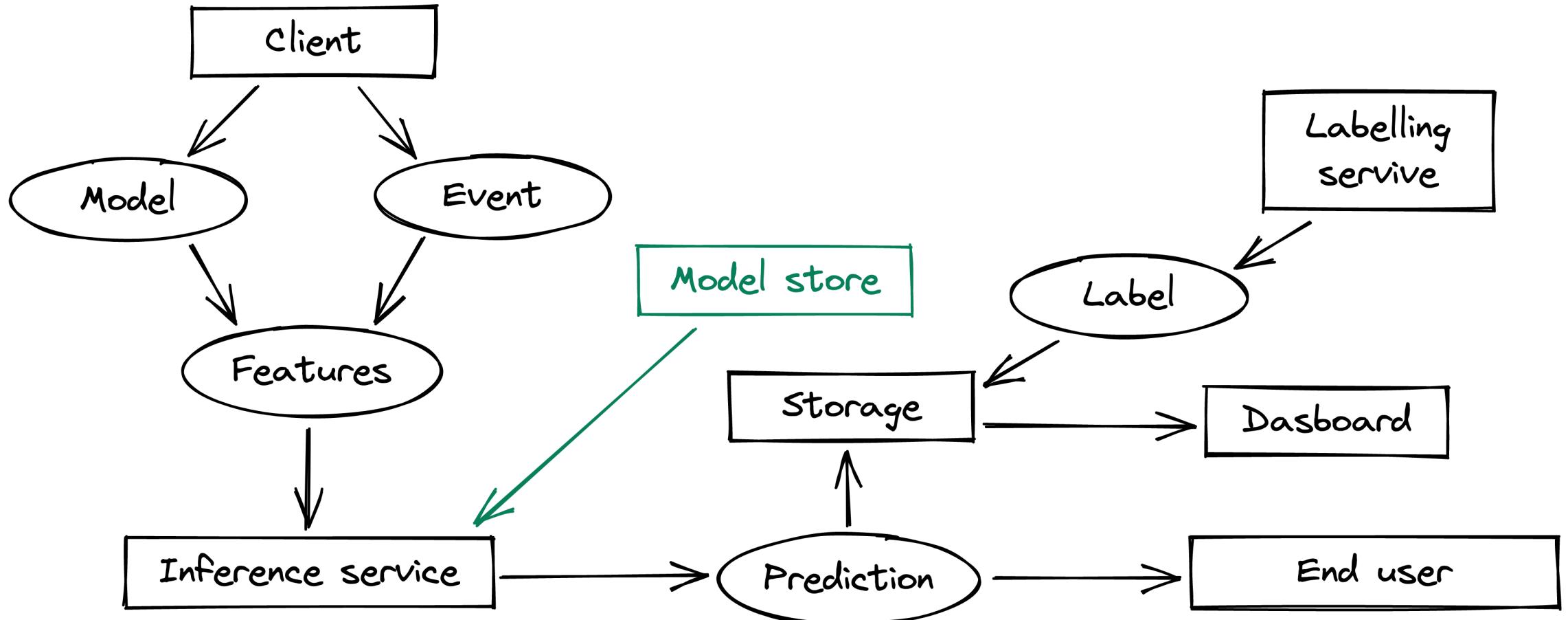
A yellow circle with three yellow dashes above it, resembling a bomb or a target.

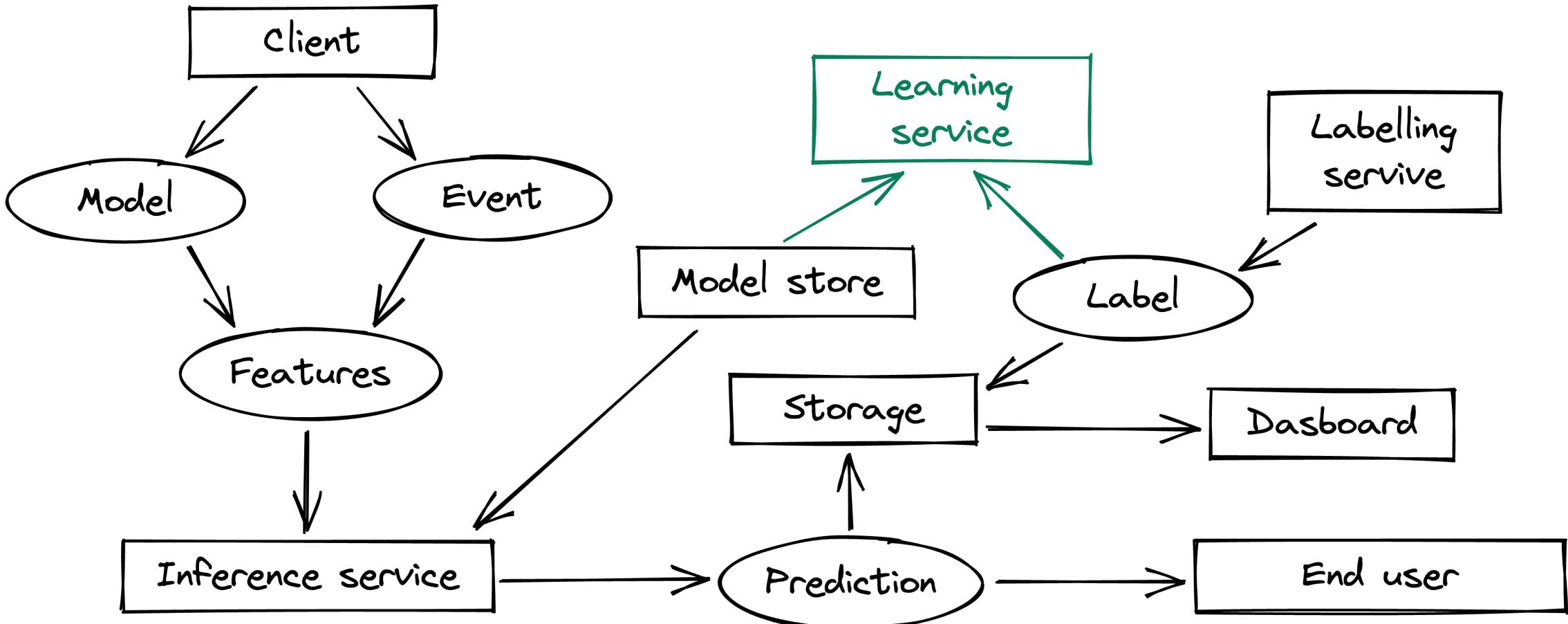
# MLOps





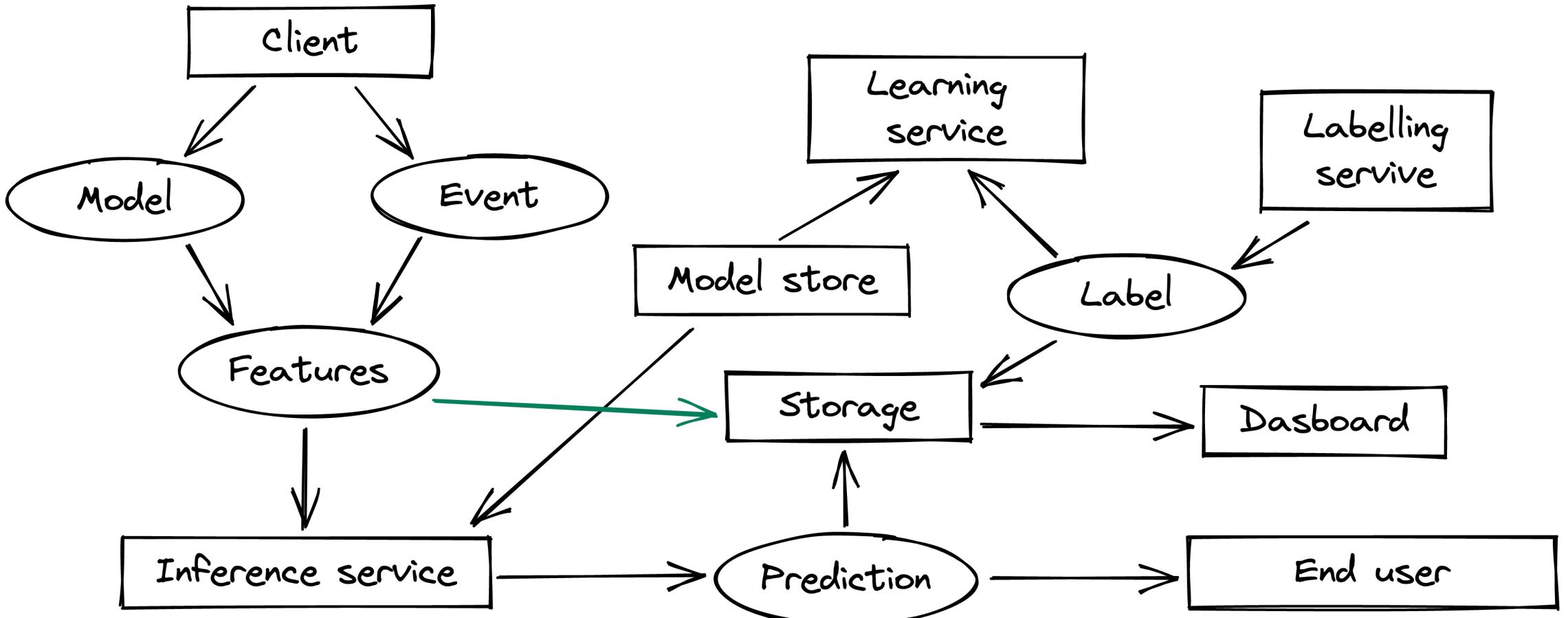






## **Log and wait strategy**

Use same features everywhere  
Requires feature storage  
Features are joined with labels  
Prevents data leakage



# Next steps

Still in blueprint phase

Idea is to be technology agnostic

[github.com/online-ml/beaver](https://github.com/online-ml/beaver)

Feel welcome to reach out 

# Max Halford

- 🌱 Data scientist @ Carbonfact
- 🎓 PhD in applied ML
- 🏆 Kaggle competitions master
- 🤓 Online ML became a hobby
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